LITERATURE SURVEY:

Chang and Chen (2009) discussed decision tree combined with neural network classification methods to construct the best predictive model of dermatology. The learning predicted and analyzed six common skin conditions. All classification techniques can predict disease fairly accurately, and the neural network model has the highest accuracy of 92.62%.

Theodorali et al., (2010) developed a predictive model to predict the final outcome of a seriously injured patient after an accident. The investigation includes a comparison of data mining techniques using classification, clustering, and association algorithms. Using this analysis, they obtained results in terms of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value, and compared results between different predictive models.

Sharma and Hota (2013) used SVM and ANN data mining techniques, to classify various types of erythema-squamous diseases. They used a confidential weighted voting scheme to combine the two technologies to achieve the highest accuracy of 99.25% in the training and 98.99% in the testing phases.

Ramya and Rajeshkumar (2015) discussed the Gray-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) technique for finding features from segmented disease and classifying skin disease based on fuzzy classification, which is more accurate than existing ones.

Yadav and Pal (2019) discussed about women thyroid prediction using data mining techniques. They used two ensemble techniques. The first ensemble technique generated by decision tree and second was generated by bagging and boosting techniques. They observed dataset for thyroid symptom and find better accuracy results.